

HUNGARIAN BOLSHEVISTS DECLARE STATE OF WAR EXISTS WITH ENTENTE AND ARE SAID TO BE MASSING TROOPS

The Premiers of Allied States Are Hastily Called Together in Paris, and It Is Reported That Important Military Decisions May Be Reached at That Session.

BARRIER TO BOLSHEVISM SEEMS TO BE COLLAPSING

Government of Hungary Has Been Taken Over by the Bolsheviki, and There Is Said to Have Been Rioting in Budapest, Where the Allies' Troops Have Been Stationed.

(By the Associated Press.)

The question of the barrier which the peace conference intended to erect against the spread of bolshevism into the former central powers has come sharply to the front as a result of the situation in Hungary, where bolshevik elements have seized the power and declared that a state of war exists between Hungary and the entente powers.

Premiers of the allied states were called to meet in special session in Paris at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and it was reported that important military decisions might be taken at the meeting of the supreme council at 4 o'clock regarding the situation in Hungary and Poland. Premier Clemenceau and Foreign Minister Pichon had a long conference Sunday regarding Hungary, and Paris newspapers indicate that action looking to military movements was taken.

Paris newspaper writers see the situation as calling for military action. They express the belief that Germany may be behind the movement for the purpose of defeating the work of the peace conference. Some commentators in London see the Hungarian situation as partly the result of the delay of the peace conference in bringing about a preliminary peace. A report through Switzerland to Paris says that Karl Kautsky, an independent socialist, has been sent to Moscow by Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German foreign minister, to inquire into the question of closer relations between Germany and the soviet government.

Rioting is reported to have occurred in Budapest, but there is no reliable information regarding the entente troops which have been in Hungary for several months. Two French divisions are at Budapest, and Serbian and Rumanian troops are available for use in Hungary should their services be needed. The extremist element in Hungary is said to be in absolute control and has been in wireless communication with Premier Lenin at Moscow. In addition it has called on the workers of adjoining countries to rise against their governments.

It is understood in Paris, according to one report, that three Polish divisions in France will be shipped at once to Danzig. The allied proposal to use Danzig as the port of embarkation for these troops was one of the main causes for the breaking off by the Germans of negotiations with the allied commission in Poland. German newspapers have strongly denounced the proposal to give Poland the port of Danzig and a corridor to it.

The extremists are active in Vienna, but the government still is in control. Reports from Czechoslovakia, where the bolshevik movement is reported to be strong, are meagre.

Reports that the Russian bolshevik had large forces of troops in Galicia ready to advance into Hungary still lack confirmation from reliable sources. The bolsheviks, however, are within 100 miles of the eastern frontier of Galicia, but reports late last week were that the anti-bolshevik Ukrainians were driving the bolsheviks back in the region of the Tisza marshes, northeast of Lemberg, where the Poles were forced to give up to the Ukrainians.

BUDAPEST PLACARDED.

With Appeals to the People to Keep at Work.

Basle, Sunday, March 23.—Budapest was calm Saturday, according to advices reaching here from that city. Business was virtually suspended, but the streets were animated and posters were displayed everywhere, appealing to the people to continue work.

The food commissioner has issued a proclamation, saying: "As a result of the manner in which the entente acted, we have allied ourselves to the soviet republic and have placed ourselves under the protection of the soviet troops. We have advised them of our decision by airplane."

The revolutionary government has appointed commissioners for Budapest, it is said. Officers of the municipality have tendered their resignations but have been asked to remain at their posts. Financial Commissioner Varga has notified bank directors that reliable bank employees would take up the direction of affairs.

RUSSIAN RUBLES RESPONSIBLE.

For Seizure of Power in Hungary by the Communists.

Berlin, Sunday, March 23 (By the Associated Press).—That the seizure of power by the Hungarian bolsheviks is the result of Russian bolshevik missionary work and the financing of the movement with Russian rubles seems apparent from the history of the movement. Bela Kun (or Kuhn), the new foreign minister, who probably was the man who

HII! LISTEN TO THIS—CHEAPER FOOD PREDICTED!

Washington, D. C., March 24.—Cheaper food in the near future was predicted to-day by Chairman Peck of the department of commerce industrial board, as a result of conference with food administration officials in New York.

Mr. Peck said there had been general misunderstanding of a recent statement by Mr. Hoover that wheat might go to \$3.50 a bushel, and added that the billion-dollar grain appropriation was made by Congress to enable the public to get wheat products at reasonable prices, as well as to make good the guarantee to the producers.

that every employed person receive 500 crowns for relief, besides payment of house rent and a reduction of food prices by one-half. The newspaper declares the revolution was impending when the entente note arrived and Count Michael Karolyi, the premier, seized the opportunity in his farewell proclamation to represent himself as a friend of the proletariat.

BOLSHEVIKI ARMIES MENACE BUFFER STATES

Hungary's Adoption of Bolshevism Regarded Most Seriously by Press of Great Britain and France.

London, March 24 (via Montreal).—Hungary's adoption of bolshevism is regarded most seriously by the Anglo-French press, chiefly as endangering the efforts of the entente to build up the Rumanian, Polish and Czechoslovak states as bulwarks against German domination of central Europe. All these three states are menaced by advancing bolshevik armies.

According to a Vienna dispatch, it was the establishment of the neutral zone on the Hungarian-Rumanian frontier which the peace conference had decided upon which precipitated the crisis. This zone was intended to make the Hungarians desist from attacking the Rumanians and to close the gap between Rumania and Poland. The entente note defining this zone was dated March 19, the Vienna advices state. The zone was fixed as a belt 140 miles long and 40 miles wide, virtually shutting Hungary behind the rivers Theiss, Szamos and Maros, and including the towns of Grosswardein, Debrecen, and the entire country behind them. The note required the withdrawal of the Hungarian troops behind the western boundary of the belt within ten days and authorized the Rumanians to advance to the eastern boundary. The civil government of the neutral zone was to be exercised by Hungarians under allied control, but the important points would be occupied by allied troops.

Statements issued at Budapest accuse the entente of forcing a revolution, but the crisis is held here to be more probably due to the occupation of parts of Hungary by Czechoslovak and Rumanian, while commentators declare the signs are not wanting that Germany is in collusion with the bolsheviks.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, the former German colonial minister, writes to the Berlin Tagblatt something which evidently has a bearing on the situation when he says that Germany, threatened with dishonor instead of security on the west, must turn eastward to satisfy her needs and realize her future.

PEACE CONFERENCE CRITICIZED.

Delays in the Proceeding Said to Have Led Up to Hungary Uprising.

London, March 24.—The Hungarian revolution and the reported alliance of the new government with the Russian soviet, which is considered here as a grave menace to Europe, has given rise to new criticism here of delays in the peace conference proceedings. The Globe, referring to the situation in Hungary, says:

"That is the natural consequence of the delay of the peace conference in making peace, and if the delay continues we will have worse consequences still. All this discussion of the league covenant before even a preliminary peace has been reached simply encourages the spread of the bolshevik disease and gives our chief enemy opportunities for intrigues."

PLEADED GUILTY TO MURDER.

George H. Shields of Lowell, Mass., Killed Mrs. Rose Trainor.

Cambridge, Mass., March 24.—A sentence of life imprisonment was imposed today on George H. Shields of Lowell for the murder of Mrs. Rose Trainor. Shields was under indictment for murder in the first degree and his trial was to have begun to-day, but he was permitted to change his plea to guilty of murder in the second degree.

Shields shot Mrs. Trainor, who was his nephew's wife, at her home in Lowell Jan. 20, after a quarrel.

PROBABLY DIED OF EXPOSURE.

Alfred Pettit Had Been Missing from Home Three Weeks.

Meriden, Conn., March 24.—The man's body found yesterday in the Bradley and Hubbard reservoir was identified to-day as that of Alfred Pettit, 78, who was missing from the home of his son, Edgar F. Pettit, three weeks ago. Medical Examiner Bradstreet believes Mr. Pettit fell down the mountainside and rolled to the edge of the reservoir and died from exposure.

SIMS GUEST OF KING GEORGE.

American Admiral Had Lunch To-day at Buckingham Palace.

London, March 24.—Vice Admiral William S. Sims, the retiring commander of the American naval forces in European waters, who will return to the United States soon, had lunch to-day at Buckingham palace with King George and members of the royal family.

GERMANS ISSUE DEFI TO ALLIES

Will Not Sign Peace Which Gives Danzig to Poland

PRESIDENT EBERT SAID IN SPEECH

Added That Germany Could Not Give Up West Prussia

Copenhagen, March 24.—Germany cannot and will not sign a peace which involves the annexation of Danzig to Poland, President Ebert declared in a speech Sunday, a dispatch from Berlin says.

The German president added that Germany could not give up West Prussia or part of upper Silesia.

Ebert spoke at a meeting called to protest against the annexation of Danzig by Poland. He declared that Germany was prepared to agree to the neutralization of the Vistula, which would include Danzig as a free port.

"DOWN WITH ENGLAND."

German Mob Shouted in Demonstration Sunday in Berlin.

Amsterdam, March 24.—A demonstration "against the violation of German territory under the peace treaty" was held in Berlin Sunday in front of the residence of President Ebert. After the meeting the crowd went to the Hotel Aldon, where most of the entente nations in Berlin are quartered. Seeing American officers, they mistook them for British and shouted: "Down with England!"

40 BRITISH NAVAL MEN ARE HELD IN MOSCOW

Bolsheviks Are Trying to Win the Enlisted Men to Bolshevism by Extending Them Favors, While the British Officers Are Locked Up.

London, March 24 (via Montreal).—Forty British naval and military prisoners captured in northern Russia are captives in Moscow, according to a British refugee just arrived from Russia. The refugees say the bolsheviks apparently are trying to win the men over by giving them certain freedom while imprisoning the officers in small cells. The men are allowed to circulate in Moscow and to visit British residents there. They are also better fed and clothed than the officers. Despite the bolshevik efforts, the refugees say, the men show no signs of joining the soviet ranks.

WOKE UP BENEATH FLAMES.

Elmer Raymond Couldn't Save House, but Saved Part of Contents.

Bethel, March 24.—The dwelling house of Elmer Raymond on Royall hill was burned yesterday morning with most of its contents. Mr. Raymond arose early and started a fire, after which he went back to bed. When he woke up again the roof of the house was ablaze and although he secured some assistance from a neighbor it was not possible to save the building. They got out some of the furniture, however.

Mr. Raymond occupied the house alone. He carried an insurance of \$750 on the building and \$300 on the contents.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA PRESIDENT RESIGNS

T. G. Masaryk Is Said to Have Quit, According to Report Received from Berlin.

Copenhagen, March 24.—T. G. Masaryk, the president of Czechoslovakia, has resigned, according to a report received from Berlin.

MOST OF DEMANDS CONCEDED.

In Dispute Between British Railway Men and Government.

London, March 24.—In discussing to-day the negotiations between the railway men and the government, J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the national union of railway men, said that most of the demands of the railway men had been conceded in principle and from that point of view the negotiations had been a success. The great difference, he added, was not between the government and the railway men, but between the unions concerned. The government had made a final offer so far as the present negotiations were concerned and efforts were being made to obtain clearer interpretations of the principles.

AUSTRIA DECIDES AGAINST SOVIETS

Because It Is Dependent on the Entente for Food, the Central Workmen's Council Decides.

Amsterdam, March 24.—The Austrian central workmen's council has decided not to join the Hungarian movement in introducing a soviet government in Austria, a dispatch from Vienna says. The council, it is declared, pointed out that such a course was impossible for Austria because it is dependent on the entente for food.

WOMEN'S 8-HOUR LAW IS UPHELD

The Arizona Act of 1913 Restricts Employment of Women

DISCRIMINATION WAS ALLEGED

Between the Employment of Waitresses in Railroad Restaurants

Washington, D. C., March 24.—Constitutionality of the Arizona act of 1913 limiting employment of women to eight hours a day was upheld to-day by the supreme court in disposing of appeals in which the act was attacked on the ground that it discriminated between the employment of waitresses in railroad restaurants and other restaurants.

Upon the government's motion, the supreme court to-day fixed April 14 next, for hearing arguments on appeals filed by Edward A. Rumely, former publisher of the New York Evening Mail, from federal court decisions dismissing habeas corpus proceedings, brought by him in an effort to prevent his extradition from New York to Washington to answer charges of violating the trading with the enemy act.

Rumely Hearing April 14.

Supreme Court to Take Recess.

Washington, D. C., March 24.—The supreme court announced to-day it would take a two weeks' recess beginning next Monday after rendering opinions.

CONFERENCES BEING HELD.

Looking to a Settlement of the Lawrence Strike.

Lawrence, Mass., March 24.—The general committee which is directing the strike of textile workers, now in its eighth week, to-day announced the selection of the four mills of the American Woolen company, the Everett mill and the Knickerbocker mill. The conference will be the first since the strike began, looking to an agreement between mill agents and employees on the demand for 55 hours' pay for the new 48-hour week. Strike pickets were out in such numbers during the hours preceding the opening of the mills that streets were jammed. Police officers dispersed crowds that packed several street corners and notified Mrs. Glendower Evans, the Brookline woman who led the principal body of pickets, that unless passage to the mill gates were kept free she would be held responsible by the authorities. Observers estimated that more than 10,000 persons made up the strikers' patrols.

JUSTICE W. P. STAFFORD PRESIDES IN BALL SUIT

Vermont Man Who Is Judge of Supreme Court of District of Columbia, to Hear \$900,000 Action by Baltimore Club.

Washington, D. C., March 24.—Trial of the \$900,000 treble damage suit, under the Sherman antitrust law, of the Baltimore Federal baseball league club against National and American league clubs and former Federal league officials, was ordered to-day to begin to-morrow before Associate Justice Stafford of the District of Columbia (federal) supreme court.

The litigation is similar to that in the federal district court at Philadelphia two years ago, which was halted in the midst of trial. The Baltimore club claims an actual loss of \$300,000 from the disruption of the Federal league, and asks the three-fold penalty of the Sherman law.

ANOTHER LEGISLATOR DEAD.

Mr. Dexter of Wardsboro Died of Pneumonia at Montpelier.

James A. Dexter, representative in the Vermont House from Wardsboro, died at Montpelier Sunday afternoon after a few days' illness of pneumonia. He was born in Wardsboro June 9, 1881, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Delevan C. Dexter, and had always lived in that town. He was educated in the common schools of that town and at Leland and Gray seminaries in Townshend. He had held several town offices, including auditor for three years and town clerk. He was a Republican and in the legislative directory gave his religious preference as The Religion of Service.

He is the third of his family to hold the office of town clerk. The office has been in the family for over 50 years. Likewise he is the third in the family to have represented the town of Wardsboro in the legislature, his grandfather having been in the legislature six times. Mr. Dexter was a member of the committee on public hearings.

He is survived by his wife, who was May Lyman, and a daughter, Evelyn Dexter; one sister, Mrs. M. L. Johnson of Wardsboro; a brother, Charles K. Dexter of Greenfield, Mass., and his parents. The body was taken to Wardsboro to-day and funeral will take place Wednesday.

Ray E. Lyman, brother-in-law of the deceased, who is the representative from Stratton, and members of his family will not be able to accompany the body to Wardsboro, so that another member of the House will accompany the body. Mr. Lyman is very ill and threatened with pneumonia. His wife and daughter have been ill for a week and he has been caring for them, and is now ill himself.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICE AT ST. MONICA'S CHURCH

Was Held in Honor of the Service Men of the Church During the Recent War—Great Crowd Attended.

St. Monica's church Sunday evening was far too small to seat the crowd that poured in long before the service in honor of the service men who fought in the recent war. The children gave up their places to the people and stood in ranks like the soldiers they love, and then people were standing as far as the sidewalk, endeavoring to catch a glimpse of the children inside.

At 7:30 the march started by the Knights of Columbus, under their Grand Knight Owens, coming up the middle aisle and taking the place of honor assigned to them. Every one of the council was present. Then St. Monica's children moved down the middle aisle. The American flag, carried by a young man, was the first flag, then a St. Monica Sunday school banner, then the altar boys in surplices and cassocks, then the boys carrying the French and Italian flags. After them followed the little girls, in caps and gowns of red, white and blue, bearing the American flag. The roll of honor was lovingly carried by Corporals White and Gregoire. A pole of streamers was lifted aloft by a little miss and the ribbons were carried by 12 little tots. Four young ladies guarded the roll of honor by the American flag. The young ladies came next, carrying British, Italian, French and American colors.

The procession, numbering nearly 400, closed ranks by the members of the junior choir, all dressed in white, with sashes and crowns of national colors. After marching through the side aisles and back by the middle aisle, every aisle was filled with the children, and on reaching the main aisle of the church, Miss Loranger, who had been playing a grand march, began "America," and all with one voice made the welkin ring.

The boys marched into the sanctuary, filling every available space, and the girls and boys stood on the outside step, lifting the flags from shoulder to shoulder. The others filed around the side aisles. All sang "La Marseillaise," "Keep the Home Fires Burning," "The Roll Call" and "The Star Spangled Banner." Solos were beautifully rendered by James Bennett, Miss Louise Canton and Mr. Canton, with full chorus by all the senior members of the choir.

Rev. Fr. McKenna read the names of St. Monica's heroes, and an eloquent address was most ably given by Rev. Fr. Lynch of Northfield. He carried a spell-bound audience back through the ages on and on to the present time, depicting in masterful language the causes of the awful carnage and bloodshed of past wars, and especially the war of the last four years. He taught his listeners the reasons of war and how peace alone is found in obeying God, the Supreme Ruler, and loving family and social ties because they are the brotherhood of God. Although the address was lengthy, time seemed too short to those who were listening and all were sorry when the reverend father closed this long-to-be-remembered address.

The "Dies Irae" was sung in memory of our dead heroes. Benediction of the blessed sacrament followed and this great event of St. Monica's closed by the singing of "Holy God."

The Knights of Columbus, who assisted the pastor, Rev. P. M. McKenna, in making this affair so perfect in every detail, deserve the highest praise.

The Honor Roll.

The names on the honor roll were as follows: Philip Beaulieu, Charles Beck, Albert Bertrand, Ernest Bisson, Joseph Bourcier, Arthur J. Broderick, Charles Broderick, Nelson Broderick, Joseph Bussiere, Wilfred Canine, Arthur G. Carroll, Edward Carroll, Forrest Carroll, Henry Carroll, Thomas J. Carroll, William A. Carroll, Charles Catto, Tony Charles, Edward Cleary, Louis J. Cook, Paul A. Cook, Dr. A. A. Cross, Ralph L. Dasher, James Deves, Eugene Dineen, John Downs, Henry Drummond, Herman A. Duffy, Edward Dwyer, Wilbur J. Duquette, Paul Frenier, Charles Gibbons, Daniel Gibbons, Frank Gings, Peter Gonyou, Frank Gooley, Ernest Gregoire, James Grady, Mathew Hagan, John Hale, Albert Healy, John Heney, Dr. Russell Hoyt, Michael Keefe, Grover J. Kenefick, John J. Kingston, Edward Kingston, Ernest Lafayette, Wallace Lafayette, Henry Lafflower, Edson Land, Charles Lascor, Lawrence Leclair, William Letourneau, Edmund Loranger, Eugene Loranger.

Cyril Marriion, John J. Marriion, William Martin, Amos Mattot, Charles McCarthy, John McCarthy, Edmund McCarthy, Archie McDonald, James McDonald, John McDonald, John McHugh, William Menner, Frank E. Murphy, Frank J. Murphy, Thomas Nelson, William J. Noonan, Walter J. O'Kelly, Francis N. Parker, Leo B. Parker, Louis Provost, R. Pelkey, Floyd Pombrio, William J. Pruneau, John Redmond, James Riley, John Riley, Edmund Roux, John F. Shaw, James Sivert, Joseph H. Smith, Dr. J. W. Stewart, Joseph Sullivan, Raymond Tierney, Walter Tierney, John D. Tomas, Louis D. Tomas, Thomas Tongway, Henry A. Trombley, Adnor Trudell, Frank Z. Valley, Trefle Venger, Charles White, Edgar White, Napoleon White, Richard White, Ernest Wilford, Frank Wilford, Hector J. Wilford, Warren Wilford, Charles Zanleoni, Joseph Zanleoni.

BATTLESHIPS BRING MANY SOLDIERS

Including Part of the Ohio and Texas National Guard—Transport Kroonland Brought Many to Newport News.

Newport News, Va., March 24.—The battleship Vermont, Connecticut and New Hampshire, and the transport Kroonland, bearing a total of 6,501 officers and men, including parts of the old Ohio and Texas National Guard, arrived here to-day from France.

On the Vermont, which left Brest on March 12, were 522 men of the 136th field artillery, and 698 men of the 135th field artillery. The Connecticut brought the remainder of the 136th field artillery and headquarters of the 624 field artillery. The New Hampshire had the remainder of the 135th field artillery and part of the 134th field artillery.

On the Kroonland, which sailed from St. Nazaire March 12, were 2,343 officers and men, including the 132d field artillery complete.

WILSON CABLES WAR RISK MONEY

Reveals Financial Stringency in the Insurance Bureau

ALLOTMENT FROM THE EMERGENCY FUND

Until Congress Appropriates Amount of Allotment Is Not Stated

Washington, D. C., March 24.—Financial stringency of the war risk insurance bureau was relieved to-day by a message from President Wilson to Secretary Glass saying the president had made an allotment from his emergency war fund to pay expenses of the bureau until Congress appropriates at the next session. The amount allotted was not specified.

Treasury officials have estimated a little more than \$3,000,000 will be needed to pay the bureau's expenses until the middle of May, when Congress may be called in special session.

This action of the president means that there is no immediate danger of allotment and allowance checks or remittances for insurance or compensation being held up by a forced reduction of clerical help within the bureau.

OVER 14,000 TROOPS REACH NEW YORK

For the Most Part They Were Former National Guard Units of Middle-Western States—Several Thousand Sick or Wounded.

New York, March 24.—Fourteen thousand and six hundred troops of the American expeditionary force, more than 3400 of these convalescing from wounds and sickness, arrived here to-day from France on the cruisers North Carolina and Montana and the steamships Matsania and Antigone. For the most part the homecoming soldiers were of former National Guard units of Colorado, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, California, Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

The steamship Manchuria arrived from St. Nazaire with 4,494 troops. Units included the 304th trench mortar battalion of the 79th division (National Guard—southern Pennsylvania), 30th, 80th, 142d, 148th, 182d, and 341st aero squadrons; 373d aero pursuit squadron; 636th aero supply squadron; base hospital number 7, for Camp Devens; headquarters supply and medical detachments and companies A, B and C of the 312th field signal battalion; headquarters, supply and medical detachments and companies D and E of the 420th telegraph battalion, and casual companies.

The cruiser North Carolina arrived from Best with 1,471 troops. Units included the 103d trench mortar battery, four officers and 63 men, of the 28th division (former National Guard of Pennsylvania), for Camp Devens and Upton; 139th aero squadron, and casual companies numbers 377 and 969, Pennsylvania.

"BLACK WATCH" MAN HONORED.

James Booth of Barre Presented Handsome Signet Ring.

James Booth of Fairview street, who recently returned from France, where he had been serving in the 42d Royal Highland Canadians, better known as the "Black Watch," was the recipient of a very delightful surprise in Worthen hall Saturday evening, at which there was a large gathering of friends, of which the young man has a host in this city. The larger part of the evening was taken up with dancing although songs were very much in evidence, being rendered at the intermissions by Mrs. Alex. McHaffie and Mrs. James Alexander, with Miss Bessie Smith as the accompanist, who also furnished music for the dancing.

About 10 o'clock, Charles Leel made a very appropriate presentation speech, at which time the guest of the evening was presented an elegant gold signet ring. Mr. Booth responded in a very fitting manner, giving an outline of his service in the army and he related a great many incidents, some humorous and some still serious. Following the presentation, a very delightful luncheon was served, in which everyone indulged to their utmost. The exercise occasioned by the terpsichorean art certainly gave all a keen appetite. Following the refreshments, dancing was resumed and the remainder of the evening was taken up with it until a late hour. All dispersed and went their various ways to their homes in a very happy frame of mind and wishing to have a repetition of the pleasant evening in the near future.

The committee through whose efforts the delightful evening was available consisted of the following: John Gray, Hugh Christy, William Duncan and Alex. Cormack, who were assisted by the following ladies: Mrs. John Gray, Mrs. Hugh Christy, Mrs. William Duncan, Mrs. Jessie Fraser and Mrs. Mary Angus.

MRS. CARSON'S FUNERAL.

Was Held Sunday Afternoon from Home of James Grierson.

Funeral services for Mrs. Jeannie C. Carson, whose death occurred at Montpelier Friday morning, were held at the home of James Grierson, 11 Laurel street, at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Rev. F. L. Goodspeed officiating. Burial was in the family lot at Hope cemetery. Mrs. Gladys Bradley and Miss Glee Wood sang "Somewhere" and "Face to Face." There was a profusion of beautiful flowers from many friends by whom she was held in high esteem.

The bearers were as follows: James Grierson, Thomas Venger, William Russell and Frank Rooney.

Those from out of town who attended were: Mr. and Mrs. Francis Vignault and daughter, Beveline, and Mrs. Harry Averill from Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. William Carson from Newport, R. I.; Mrs. Ben Holgate and Mrs. Elizabeth Bowden, a sister of deceased, from Lowell, Mass.